

INTIMA	- Innermost coat of blood vessel.
LESION	- Disturbance or damage to tissue due to injury, infection or tumour. An atypical feature.
LUMEN	- The bore or a tube such as a duct or artery.
PATHOGENESIS	- The generation and production, or the mode of origin and development, of morbid or diseased conditions.
PERONEAL ARTERY	- A branch of the posterior tibial artery which arises in the upper part of the leg and descends in close relation to the fibula to the ankle joint.
PHLEBITIS	- Inflammation of vein.
PLANTAR	- Belonging to the sole of the foot.
POPLITEAL	- Belonging to the space behind the knee joint.
RAYNAUD'S DISEASE	- Intermittent pallor and cyanosis of the extremities precipitated by a degree of coldness that would not affect a normal person.
THROMBO-ANGIITIS OBLITERANS	- A disease characterised by inflammation of the coats of arteries and veins, associated with thrombosis, destruction of the intima and occlusion of the lumen. The wall of the blood vessel shows leucocytic infiltration and formation of giant cells; peri-arteritis of phlebitis occurs, causing adhesions between the vessel and surrounding tissues. Recanalization of the affected vessel may take place. The disease affects mainly the distal vessels of the lower limbs, but may also occur in the upper extremities and involve larger vessels or, rarely, visceral vessels. Its distribution is segmental, ie normal segments alternate with diseased ones.
VASA VASORUM	- Minute blood vessels supplying the outer and middle coats of the larger arteries and veins.
VISCERA (VISCUS)	- A term applied to the internal organs of the body which are closely related to or contained within one of the great serous cavities, pleural, pericardial, or peritoneal, and which are innervated by autonomic nerves.

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